

## Fighting in Addis Ababa As New Rulers Named

## UAR to Establish Army for Somalia

CAIRO (AP). — The new paper "Al Ahram" reports on Thursday that the U.A. will provide Somalia with the military aid necessary to establish an army.

The paper also reports that the UAR will grant Somalia a \$5m. loan in economic aid. This is included in an agreement reached during talks between Abdul Nassir

The paper said the UAR military help would consist of arming 5,000 soldiers with small weapons; providing a number of armoured cars.

"Al Ahram" said the military help is being given as gift from the UAR people to the Somali people. It said

the economic loan at 2 1/2 percent interest over seven years will be in the form of goods and equipment.

Abdul Rashid Shornik, announced his Government considering recognition of Communist China.

# U.S. Labour Sec'y

Arthur J. Goldberg, AFL-CIO special counsel, as Secretary of Labour.

The AFL-CIO is the chief U.S. labour movement — merger of the old American Federation of Labour and the Congress of Industrial

Mr. Kennedy referred to the labour attorney as one of the country's leading experts in the field of labour management relations. He said

that Goldberg, a native Chicago, "has a singular broad range of experience that benefits him for the position of great responsibility."

Mr. Kennedy said he offered the Postmaster Generalship to a Negro, Representative William Dawson, Chicago, but that Mr. Dawson had declined it.

Dawson, 74, told him he felt it would be wiser to remain in the House of Representatives in view of his 18 years of experience there and his chairmanship of the Government Operations Committee.

## Kennedy Over Nixon By 111,957 Votes

WASHINGTON (AP). — The complete official presidential vote for America showed on Thursday that Democratic Senator John F. Kennedy squeaked through to victory.

Mr. Kennedy's electoral vote margin stood, however, at only 111,967 in a record turnout of 68,833,254 voters on November 3.

300 compared with 237 in 1970. Vice-President Richard Nixon, Republican, and for Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, Virginia, the choice of some southern U.S. electors who ran unpledged. The

Rhode Island turned in its official vote on Thursday to complete the national total which divided this way: Ken-

neddy 34,271,253; Nixon 34,109,398; others 592,501.

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# HEBRAIC FESTIVAL IN ETHIOPIA

Ancient Water-Drawing Ceremony at New Zion

By DR. EVA HANTELSON

It was the joy after the long journey which made me realize that what I had witnessed was not a mere festival of the water-drawing, I looked at the crowd and the Queen of Sheba, which only one moment before, had been motionless, silent figures on the plain. They were wet, laughing, as carefree as could be — and when I wanted to formulate my impression there was one sentence only to describe it: "He, who has not experienced the joy of the water-drawing, does not know what joy is."

I took a deep breath. There stood the tent, there stood the procession of the priests with the holy ark — and there were other priests dancing to the beating of enormous drums, the rhythmic sound of which they lifted and let down with one hand, while the other held the lemon, or ewe, or dog. The men around them beat out the rhythm with their hands, and the women in their long white dresses stood on every small and you-know-what.

Above us was the clear blue sky, around us were the green gardens and the mysterious, enormous stone of Adon (New Zion), better known as the stone of Aksum — the ancient cultural capital of Ethiopia.

Sheba's Son  
Legend has it that Aksum was founded by the son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. According to the story told in the "Kebra Nagast" (the story of the Ethiopian ruler), the Queen of Sheba, after her return from Jerusalem, followed her former worship of the sun for that of the creator of the sun, the God of Israel. The son born to her and Solomon, Tan Hakim, visited his father in Jerusalem, and returned with a retinue of 12 young nobles, sons of the highest state officials of Solomon.

Among these retainers was Eleazar, the oldest son of the Jewish high priest, Zadok. He had stolen the ark to take it with them into a land "where there is no God." Thereafter, the young Prince, better known as Menelik I, founded a New Zion — Aksum — the holy Aksum, with a marvelous Temple for the Ark.

Ethiopians are deeply religious, but there is not a trace of fanaticism in their religion. Religious feeling is as natural to them as breathing.



Trumpeters at Water Festival.

Photo: Danelius

It is as essential to life as their heart-beats. The official religion is a variation of what is known as "Monophysite Christianity." But it is far more than a religion. A modern scholar, Professor Ullendorff, described it as "the most profound expression of the national existence of the Ethiopians. In its peculiar indigenous forms, impregnated with strong Hebrew and archaic Semitic elements, Abyssinian Christianity had long become the store-house of the cultural, political and social life of the people."

Christianity came to Ethiopia in the 4th century. According to tradition, a considerable part of the people lived in pre-Christian days, under Mosaic Law. Most scholars accept this as substantially true. The Hebrew substratum can be recognized during Ethiopian Church Feasts. Keddush Yohannes (or Addis Amat-New Year), and Maskal (Feast of the Cross) are outstanding examples quoted by Ullendorff. These feasts "display distinct Hebraic affinities. The dates, 11 and 12 September respectively, correspond closely to the Hebrew season of the yomim noraim. With the introduction of Christianity, it became necessary to transform the celebration of the New Year into a Christian feast without undue interference with the religious practices in yomim, and in this way the Christian feast of Keddush Yohannes, St. John the Baptist, was superimposed on the ancient Jewish structure."

The Christianization of Maskal seems much younger; Ullendorff dates it to the 14th century only. To these we may now add:

by add the Festival of Timkat, the Baptism of Jesus, which seems to be linked to the Hebrew Hag Hashavu'a. A large tent is erected outside the church compound. In Aksum, it stands on a big meadow, by a little lake from which the poor draw their water all the year round. (Wealthy people have their own cisterns.) The lake lies on the foot of a single steep hill which rises from the plateau.

In late afternoon, the procession leaves the Cathedral of Enda Marian Sion. It passes the enormous stone and proceeds to the tent. First come the musicians, in their snow-white ceremonial dress, playing on their home-made stringed instruments. They are followed by the high priests in their colorful silk. Lesser priests between them bear one of the big golden crosses, which are beautiful works of art.

Behind the priests come the standard-bearer and the man with the cross. The latter is heard all over Aksum. Little boys, pupils of the priests' schools, take the place of the Levites, carrying poles and planks for the tent, carpets, and heavy, ancient, hand-written holy books. One boy carries on his head a beautiful crown, much too big for him. It has sunken down to his shoulders and all that he can see are the steps of his friend before him. The crown is three stories high, every story with a hem of little bells, like the robe of the Israelite high priest. Another boy carries on his head the golden bowl and pitcher needed for the ceremony.

The Holy Ark is kept in a special building near the Aksum Cathedral to which only one man, a most holy monk, has the key. In the procession there is a replica carried by a priest on his head. The Ark is covered by long drapery, which hangs down the priest's back, showing the figure of a lion up-right on his hind legs — the Lion of Judah.

The procession vanishes silently into the tent, where the priests spend the night in prayers, fasting and taking holy communion. The hill between the tent and the lake is covered with countless white figures who stand or squat motionless. Most people hold empty vessels or bottles. The broad steps which lead down to the water are kept free; and women go up and down, drawing water into their enormous earthen jars. After hours of waiting comes the sound of

the trumpet; the procession leaves the tent. Slowly it descends to the steps, while everybody else goes down to the water. As soon as the blessing is pronounced, and the golden pitcher is dipped into the lake, everybody rushes into the water; babies are immersed, children splash each other — and so do the adults. Even the policemen in their khaki uniforms get wet — and are happy about it. The rejoicing, the laughter, the happiness are absolute.

Sins Cleansed  
After the ceremony is over, the cleansing of sins successfully performed, the priests start dancing. Two romances, 4-5 priests each face each other. Each has in one hand a cymbal which he lifts and lowers according to the children's dance. Women have a hold a lemon. Behind each row stands a drummer. Around them gather the male population of Aksum, clapping their hands, singing and dancing. After while, the stop. The procession, which has stood motionless by the tent, moves on. After 150 meters the circle forms again, the dancing goes on. In this way the walk to the Cathedral, which normally takes 10 minutes or less, lasts over two hours.

After the men have left the open space in front of the compound, the dances of the women and the older children begin. Women have no part in the religious service in Ethiopia. In Aksum, they have to stop at an invisible line about 20 meters outside the Cathedral compound; they are never permitted to enter the compound, let alone the church of Enda Marian Sion itself. Men say that the women's dances have no significance and only express their rejoicing. But they look like ritual dances. The women stand several rows deep, leaving free only a small circle. Into it step two to four women, some with their babies on their backs, faces drawn in intense prayer, their hands, bowing and raising, lifting their long skirts as if wading through water, while the surrounding crowd claps hands and sings.

The dance ends abruptly with a deep bow in the direction of the church. The dancers walk up as from trance, only now becoming aware of the surrounding crowd and retreating, ashamed, covering their faces. Afterward Aksum shows its usual face to the visitor.

Now, 14 years and many meetings, discussions and even differences later, about 100 Jewish journalists from

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

ISRAEL AND U.S.S.R.

Davar (Hastadrut), commenting on "Red Stars" attack on Israel "militarism" in the Soviet Union is smiling itself at the same time that it attacks "militarism in Israel." Moreover, the paper has, on the other hand, hours, one of whom, the late Nasser, — proclaimed daily his intention to destroy the State of Israel. Moreover, he is receiving for this purpose (if not for the conquest of Africa) large quantities of new weapons from the Soviet Government. In the face of this, "Red Stars" attack on only be understood as an attempt to create an alliance with new armaments to Egypt.

Algerian Jewry  
Hastadrut (National Religious Party) writes: "The clear statement of the F.L.N. spokesman that 'there would be no room for Jews in independent Algeria' confirms the worst fears about the fate of Algerian Jewry. The presence of large French military forces has as yet prevented a serious loss of Jewish life, but this situation may change at any time."

Lamarche (Abdus Ha'voda), commenting on the same statement by the F.L.N. spokesman, says that if it is true, "it will not mean sympathy in the world for the Algerian liberation movement... This declaration was preceded by an attack on the Jewish Synagogue in the Casbah of Algiers. The leaders of the Algerian liberation movement may later decide that they have made a mistake, but this must be taken immediately on behalf of Algerian Jewry, the paper says."



"He says even if the schools do close, the children must have learned something from the teachers."

## Jewish Newsmen to Confer

By AMI RATH

THE First Zionist Congress was in its concluding stages during the late summer days of 1897 in Basel when Theodor Herzl and Nahum Sokolow took off time from their routine political affairs to take care of some pressing closer to their actual professions: the founding of a "Review of Jewish Writers and Journalists." Dr. Landau, of Vienna, editor of "Die Welt," who had been one of the initiators of this idea, was elected chairman, and 27 Jewish journalists joined the Syndicate which, however, was only short-lived and broke up a year later when Dr. Landau, in return for his paper and the organization.

The idea of a world-wide organization of Jewish journalists was revived again fifty years later at the 22nd Zionist Congress which convened in Basel at the end of 1948. It was the first Congress after World War II and some hundred Jewish journalists gathered on occasion to discuss the possibilities of creating a permanent framework for their specific calling. A preparatory committee was elected. Its three Israel members were among the most outstanding Israel journalists but are unhappy no longer with the Jewish press. Azriel Carlsbach and Yosef Heftmann, then Chairman of the Israel Journalists' Association.

However, the ensuing political struggle for Jewish statehood and the War of Independence prevented further development, and the idea of convening a World Conference of Jewish Journalists had to be temporarily shelved.

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more than 20 countries will finally gather in Jerusalem for their first world conference to establish their own independent international association. Taking place on December 25, only two days before the 25th Zionist Congress, the gathering is likely to become a preview of the main congress debate, with Mr. Ben-Gurion and Dr. Nahum Goldmann scheduled to address the gathering.

It was not an easy task to reach initial agreement, on the convening of such a conference, and after the matter had been decided upon in principle it took a great deal of intense preparations to assure the actual world-wide participation of Jewish journalists.

The first renewed initiative came from a group of journalists, headed by Mr. Joseph Frankel, Editor of the London "Jewish Chronicle," which met in August 1959 during the Stockholm conference of the World Jewish Congress. The Israel newsmen present at the meeting had reservations as to the feasibility of convening a real world conference, but the veteran Jerusalem Journalist, Mr. Aryeh Zimni, who is a member of the Israel Journalists' Association Executive, did not give up hope and after concentrated efforts, financial assistance was assured from the Israel Government, the Jewish Agency and the World Jewish Congress. Still for caution's sake it was decided to call the gathering a "Pre-conference," since it was only the founding of a world-wide association to be established in its wake.

World Contacts

Acting as the head and coordinator of the conference's preparatory office, Mr. Zimni, at this time at the other end of the desk to experience a journalist's rare opportunity of being interviewed and responding to questions rather than having to run after the story himself. The Jerusalem office established contacts with 60 Jewish newspapers and periodicals in over 40 countries, including the Jewish press in Eastern Europe, such as the "Hastadrut" and "Davar" in the Soviet Union, and the "Hastadrut" in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania, most of which was lost during the war.

The Jewish Journalists' Association of the U.S., Britain, Argentina, Mexico, Canada and France have already decided to send official delegations in addition to the numerous representatives of the various papers.

Much is hoped of the First World Conference of Jewish Journalists, which is expected to add yet another vital link between Israel and world Jewry.

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# THE SHOCK OF CHANGE

By Philip Golan

THE transition from East to West involves a shock of change, the immigrant never dreams as he leaves the holy soil on descending from "The Wings of an Eagle." He crosses from one culture to another — sometimes across centuries — and the process is not a painless one.

Life in the Oriental or African type of society is so different and emotional standards of living may be low and the work hard, but people are not driven by the obsessive drives of the West. They are not dominated by the unforgiving minute, the hands of the clock. The extended family provides shelter for the aged, the indigent, the handicapped and the feeble; mutual aid and the co-operative principle are deeply imbedded in each group.

The so-called "primitive" societies (i.e. societies which are backward materially compared to Western countries) impose no limitations on the individual's freedom of action on the grounds of general hygiene or public health. There are rigid taboos and customs which inhibit the fulfillment of his appetites, but these are generally very different from those found in a Western country.

The roles of grandparents, father, uncle, mother and children are clearly defined, whereas in the West they are far more vague and the boundaries of status in the family are blurred. In the Orient and Africa, a great prestige and power in the extended family. The societies are patriarchal, and the power of the head of clan unquestioned.

In Israel they find themselves in a homeland where the basic stream of the culture is Western and alien to them. The question of which type of society is "better" is irrelevant; that of the West is more vigorous, more productive, more obsessed, and it possesses great survival value. It may be a terrible in theory to synthesize the cultures brought to Israel from the Diaspora; in practice the clock, the machine and the other symbols of the West rapidly dominate the immigrant's existence.

This involves a sharp change in the life style and role of the father and the other trappings of a background to Western education. Sometimes

the parents, feeling that something is wrong with their power before they disappear into the Army and Marriage, insist that they work rather than learn. Thus they suffer severe handicaps in the classroom.

Girls go to work in factories or domestic service or even in the army. They are lured by the Western dream of romance, but they bring them to sharp conflict with their fathers, to whom the Western system of "marriage for love" seems not far from prostitution of the women. Since the man gives no pledge, in the form of a payment to her father, of his intention not to ill-treat his wife.

Children Most Affected  
The mother's position changes considerably. Her influence used to be subtle and without authority. In the West she works, interviews teachers about her children, buys clothes and furniture; she wants the grades of the new civilization, such as education for her children, and she has to assume some functions that were once the prerogative of the male.

Despite the State of Israel's official praise for large families, she is quick to note the obvious link between planned parenthood and a high standard of living among her Western neighbors. In the old days, a high infant mortality rate eased her Malchutian dilemma; in Israel she turns unrepentantly to contraception, often against her husband's wishes.

The most affected of all by the shocks of change are the young. The parents may be unhappy and depressed, but at least they come to Israel with their personalities fully developed; they are not torn by conflicts during their formative years. The youngsters try desperately to reconcile the patriarchal family with the new groups making such demands upon their loyalty.

They realize that education is the magic wand making possible the delights of the West, but study is often difficult because they are not accustomed to thinking in abstract terms. Key subjects like mathematics and science are particularly difficult. Their families are poor and lack books and the other trappings of a background to Western education. Sometimes

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## readers' Letters

LIFE-SAVING DRUGS

Editor, "Jewish Voice"

Sir: There have been really too many calls for urgent help from abroad for lifesaving drugs in the last few years, and only the day before yesterday the whole local press mentioned the case of blood-poisoning of a 14-year-old boy and the wonderful collaboration between the different aviation lines to bring the required drug here. But nobody seemed to give a thought to the fact that this big fuss could be avoided easily through the cooperation of our medical organizations with the Ministry of Health.

If these special drugs, which are known to our local physicians through international medical literature, were to be stocked in our country, they could be administered without any delay and without troubling the airlines. Delay in bringing such drugs here may cause death, in some cases, whereas the drug in store can save a life.

I do not mean to advocate stocking all foreign drugs here, because our local pharmaceutical industry must be duly protected, but the life of every Israeli is dear to us and there must be a central, official store, therefore, for special drugs to be administered in case of dangerous sickness. Medical organizations might draw up

list of any such special drugs from time to time, so as to keep the central store a few!

The cost of this would not be great, as there is no need for large quantities and not all drugstores need have it. If the drug is expensive. But it must be in the country, and every physician should know where it is obtainable. Yours, etc. JOHN LEVIN Tel Aviv, Nov. 28.

TOY FUND

Editor, "The Jewish Post"

Sir: I have been wanting to write to you ever since I read — a few days ago — about a mother who sent in IL100 for her Toy Fund in order of spending it on a lavish spread for her son's birthday.

I found this a splendid idea and most worthy of emulation by other parents and children. I am sure that many children, given the option of making a gift to a fund for sick children, summer camps, would willingly exchange this for the exaggerated expenses their parents undertake often for the sake of appearances. Also it would be a good educational example. I am glad to think that a sensible mother has this good idea. Yours, etc. E.B. Rehovot, December 14.

Several Ministries and other bodies try to contribute to the mental health of these Oriental immigrants through programmes planned to support the whole family in their communities, thereby eradicating the State's debt. It is imperative, also, to employ community organization methods in the promotion of their communities, thereby providing further support for the families in transition.

(This is the second in a series of articles. The first appeared last Friday.)

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Rehovot, December 14.

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## Labour's Impact on New Town

constant irrigation-pipe plant at Yucheng, China

The situation was transformed, however, as soon as an independent State was established. The resultant responsibilities of the Histadrut in the new circumstances have been painful for the Histadrut no less than for the World Zionist Organization (both of which had been the main pillars of the Yishuv). Functions such as politics, defence, elementary education and labour exchange have to be transferred to the Histadrut only gradually, and the State administration, in the early days of the Histadrut's single-handed control of the country, has been hampered as well. It has come to concentrate to an increasing extent, therefore, on those of its activities which are connected with the welfare of the physical interests as wage-earners, to function more and more as a normal trade union.

NO say this does not mean that we doubt the prime importance of the Histadrut in the Jewish state since its very inception. It goes without saying that the nation's economic and industrial development, its progressive social legislation, labour conditions, and other factors would nevertheless be hampered if the Histadrut's tireless, ceaseless struggle against all odds and many enemies were to be abandoned. The struggle has not occurred for or against unorganized workers, Jews and non-Jews alike. The one can hardly fail to recognize that the class struggle has not occurred at central and predominant places in its activity until now, which is habitual in the Jewish state bodies abroad.

The position could not have been different in view of all

**Bulk of Building**  
Two of the main employers, working over a third of El Paso's building work, are El Paso and Elbat Port Services, Inc., the contractor for all editing and portage in the city. Elbat Bonah, recently deconstruction, carries about 90 per cent of all in Elbat, through the building and Public Works Department. Elbat's subsidiary does all electrical, sewage, plumbing and fire installation, its Har- and Overseas Company handles all other work. Elbat's Halfs oil pipeline, built port extension, and was ready customer for the city because it cent he construction equipment in El Paso and Fernia.

an Ltd., a fully owned  
strut company, runs a  
yard for repairs in Ellat.  
Even V.A.-aid operates a  
site quarry and polishing  
which provides archi-  
tural and monumental  
work, the majority for ex-  
ports. In a few months, "Tiyas"  
will open a knitwear  
factory in Ellat to employ  
workers, the majority of  
women.

Ltd. does vast amounts of work every year inspecting for water on behalf of the Ministry of Development in the Arava. It also handles Eliat's waste. It collects all their water, and its inspecting department is responsible for much of the work at the Oil Terminal and mine. The Histadrut is a major employer in Eliat, with the rest of Israel, and the Egged bus company has a number of the haulage companies contracted to Histadrut.

products, fish and poultry. Hamashahli Hamamkhan is wholesale supplier of over the grocery items contained in Miat. "Miat" Ltd. takes the local cold storage plant, the local bakery and is a Miat distributor and so is the main group of businessmen. Hamshir Letarkhan, the department store, sets the standards of prices and quality. Miat's consumer goods. The Worker's Bank is the first to come to Miat years ago, and still has over half the town's

**Labour Council**  
The elected Hlat Labour Council, with fifteen members, keeps a watchful eye over the activities of Kupat Holim, Agudat and Hamaashbir, organizes all cultural and entertainment activities and operates a number of mutual funds to help workmen during difficult periods. Its main concern, however, is to improve the conditions of employment.

work-places are organized, those with over 15 employees electing their own councils, whose activities and decisions are subject to control through the State Labor Council. In addition, employees, building laborers, clerks and engineers organized in their own unions, whose local secretaries also come under the jurisdiction of the State Labor Council.

the town, the Labour all also tries to attract sources of employment, for Histadrut, Government or private. The Histadrut is as host to many of the official and semi-official abroad who come to Eilat. There is nothing special Eilat. It is not a "Histadrut Town." In nearly every village across the country the pattern is the same. The Histadrut engaged in education, sports, welfare, industry, entertainment... and of course, in trade union affairs" as

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## Industrial Task Force One Histadrut's Successes

By  
Our  
Economic  
Editor

THE creation of a multi-faceted industrial task force is certainly one of the major achievements of the Histadrut during the first four decades of its activity. According to a recently published survey, industrial enterprises of the Histadrut sector numbered 626 by the end of 1959, giving employment to about 22,000 workers and having an annual output of more than 11,000,000, or over 30 per cent of the total national output. It is this second in importance only to State-controlled industry, if industrial industry alone is considered (i.e. excluding public utilities), the Histadrut's holding is more important than the State's.

In view of the rapid expansion now proceeding in the private sector, one may surmise that the Histadrut's work will decline in course of time, but the fact remains that it has played an outstanding role during a crucial period of the country's industrial development. It is still fulfilling special functions in some important fields. Moreover, the strong position occupied by public ownership in Israel's industry has not failed to influence the management's behaviour in some matters, in particular as regards labour relations and costing methods. (The smooth operation of the K.L. clause in wage agreements, the rapid spreading of productivity councils, of incentive wage schemes, and lately of job evaluation, would have been inconceivable without the Histadrut.)

**New Areas**  
BASICALLY, however, the Histadrut's greatest contribution has been the establishment of new industries at critical times and in new areas. Even in those cases—where it was not infrequent—in which initial attempts failed, nuclei of skilled workers were established and sometimes valuable equipment was made available for a further effort. The Histadrut's zeal and versatility in this respect have been particularly worthy of course, because of its inherent disregard of cost and profit calculation and because some of the projects were created or subsidized by public funds. But fundamentally this effort has been prompted by two compelling motives: the pressing need to find new income sources for new immigrants (especially as agriculture offered only a bare living up to World War II, and involved heavy taxation and the Jewish tradition of individual training, directed during the Enlightenment period towards professional education, and turned by the La-

bour movement towards vocational and productive aims. The idea of creating a collectively-owned and publicly-controlled industry—as a counter-balance to private enterprise—has also played some part in the Labour movement, but actual action along these lines was taken virtually only in those cases when private investors were not available, and the Histadrut was therefore called upon to "pioneer." In order to provide sources of livelihood and to do the spade-work of economic development.

From this point of view, the composition of the Histadrut industrial sector is illuminating. To begin with, the statistics cited above are in some ways exaggerated, as they include participation in joint ventures (with 50 per cent and more held by non-Histadrut shareholders), such as Neveya, Sela Pipe Industries and others, as well as several ancillary enterprises. If these are deducted, the picture is somewhat different. There were approximately 300 industrial concerns with over 10,000 workers and 11,000,000 turnover in 1959. However, about 200 concerns included in that aggregate are owned not by the Histadrut proper, but by producers' cooperatives and by collective settlements, and a part of the rest by the consumer's cooperatives and the Hamaahim Wholesale Company, which also represents its members, and not the Histadrut proper.

The figures in fact right show that the difference in ownership more or less coincides with enterprises of different sizes and structure. It should also be taken into consideration that several of the Sela Pipe plants have not yet reached their final stage of development, in which their eventual output will be considerable.

**Historic Stages**  
IN a way, the above table may also be regarded as showing the historic stages of the Histadrut's industrial activity. The urban producer's cooperatives, created by a joint effort of the member-workers, with the Histadrut authorities providing financial aid and practical guidance, are now—these enterprises appear now—they were originally even smaller, of course, and their share in the country's industrial development, 'twenties and 'thirties should not be underestimated. Their heyday was reached in the early fifties, when the urgent

Firing oven at the Histadrut's Hamaahim plant in Beer-Sheva.

task of absorbing thousands of new immigrants and discharged soldiers has to be mastered with a minimum of capital investment.

Even more acute than shortage of capital has been lack of manufacturing know-how and of managerial personnel required to establish viable industrial concerns.

It was imperative to share risks and the scant resources available; in this respect the cooperative pattern offered obvious advantages. The number of industrial cooperatives promoted by the Histadrut was much more than the 1st still attached to it—but some of them succumbed to internal frictions, while others prospered beyond original expectations. In both cases they tended to abandon the cooperative form and to become partnerships or private companies.

For years the Cooperative Centre has been fighting a losing battle against these trends, attempting to combine cooperation with some kind of central control, in order to adapt this form of enterprise to larger units, but its results hitherto have not been very encouraging.

	per enterprise	output	per employee	output
Cooperative	35	11,300,000	311,000	311,000
Collective	11	11,370,000	113,000	113,000
Solei Bona	200	11,300,000	113,000	113,000

bar of them are active even in the export trade (Kalel, Gut, etc.). Needless to say, the operation of a trading concern within a collective settlement is bound to involve many social and economic problems (such as employment of hired labour, at least for seasonal peaks; differentiation of skilled and unskilled workers; intrusion of monetary transactions). But, in many cases, satisfactory solutions—at least for the time being—have been found. In any event, it seems that the trend of the industrialization of the collectives is both irresistible and irreversible. One may expect, therefore, further expansion of this industrial sector in the future.

**Own Supply**  
THE Histadrut's own enterprise, however, are both the youngest and the most vigorous part of its industrial empire (accounting for about two-thirds of the labour employed and of the total output). The origins of these enterprises lie in several circumstances. The great construction activities of Sela Bona required a steady supply of lime, stone and other building materials, resulting in the creation of local kilns, quarries and factories. The Mekorot company needed irrigation pipes. The Hagannah was in need of some equipment, the production of which could not be entrusted to private firms. Citrus groves cultivated by the Yakhin agricultural contracting company supplied quantities of culled fruit which had to be processed.

The substantial demand of the rural settlements and consumer cooperatives, concentrated in the Hamaahim, suggested the possibility of developing the Histadrut's own sources of supply. It is from these and similar circumstances that most of the Histadrut's industries grew, giving them the advantage of a firm link with domestic demand, quite apart from their "vital" character in some cases as basic industries.

The tremendous role played by Sela Bona, not only as the nation's major building contractor, but also as an agency for vocational training of new immigrants, and for various developments tasks in the country's frontier districts, would hardly have been possible had it not had the backing of its own manufacturing units, even though some of its ramifications have obviously been due to pure chance (e.g. the Hamaggar). Similarly, only a concern of Sela Bona's stature could have dared to launch an enterprise as ambitious as the Steel City, intended to open a new stage in the country's industrial development. These developments have been of first-rate

importance in Israel's economic progress. With the end of the "heroic" era of the country's development, the Histadrut's activities in this respect may also be expected to decline. The decisive act has been the splitting up of Sela Bona and the grouping of the heavy industries under a separate Koor holding company. One may expect that in the not so distant future the light industries of the Histadrut will also be similarly grouped. All these industries, while originally intended to produce almost exclusively for the domestic market, are now gradually turning to export and will have to submit themselves to more rigorous costing and efficiency conditions.

The growing dependence on the capital market for supply of investment requirements will also force them to take into account matters of profitability and pricing. In fact the dividing line between these and private industries is bound to be blurred in the long run, unless the attempts to foster the workers' participation in these industries' management and profits take more definite shape, or the management accepts some new and ambitious development tasks, perhaps in close cooperation with the State-controlled industrial sector.

## Stocks and Commodities FLUCTUATIONS IN ORDINARY SHARES

There was no uniform trend during the week, and some considerable fluctuations in prices of ordinary shares were reported. After heavy trading on Tuesday, some bargain-hunting appears to have been reported for a good recovery, but for the course of the week there were some ups and downs. The large over-subscription of the Doherty issue, which was followed by an advance of 11.50 nominal value of shares to all applicants for amounts up to and including 11.50 nominal value, and the announcement for larger amounts, resulted in some funds, previously reluctant for this investment.

Some investors are apparently looking for new investments, without waiting for the impending issue of Shares and Bonds and Development Bank, particularly as it is not yet clear whether these two issues will be issued during December.

The rights issue of Africa Petroleum Investment is being subscribed and the rights to the new shares was sold on the market at 11.10, thus bringing the price of the new shares to 11.20. The old shares dropped to 10.50 and covered by two points the day after. It may be recalled that the company offered 11.10 nominal value of shares at 11.50 to shareholders on a basis of 1 new share on two old shares. The old shares of the company will thus be increased from about 1.50 to 1.50. According to the Prospectus, the

## SHORTAGE OF SKILLED MANPOWER

By DAVID KRIVINE  
POST Economic Reporter

THE main bottleneck in Israel's industrial development is manpower. This is a new problem and without precedent in the country. Israel has not suffered in the past from a shortage of workers.

Today the picture is different. The pace of investment has been rapidly overtaking the rate of increase in the population which is now constant at 75,000-80,000 souls a year. Neither capital nor materials are lacking.

This latter-day industrial revolution is bringing a radical change into planning at every level. The needs of the job have become more important than the needs of the job itself. Social questions used to predominate in the planning of vocational training. Courses were run for the unemployed, and for young people who had to be kept out of the streets. The employment market was so amorphous that it did not matter much how many persons studied each trade.

Industry has not outgrown its passive attitude with regard to manpower. Manufacturers wash their hands of the responsibility for vocational education. Apart from a few exceptions (among them Atal), industry sits back and waits for the Government to take various public organizations such as ORT and AMAL to supply them with the workers and technicians they require.

Now that the specific needs of industry are becoming paramount, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is discharging its responsibility for vocational education. It is discovering how many people are being trained and in what subjects. The Histadrut has possessed a vocational training section for a long time—under the Trade Union Department. It would be timely if Herta Ovidin (the Histadrut's capacity as an entrepreneur) should consider sharing control. The Manufacturers' Association for its part has no vocational training department, although in many industrialized countries abroad a major part of the workers' training programme is run and financed by the private employer.

The one-sided development of vocational education in Israel has had a number of results. The network of vocational schools does not belong to the Government or to industry, and some of the voluntary organizations in charge show a studios in-

## Histadrut And Labour Ministry Planning Needs Industry's Aid

divisionism in their choice of programmes and training methods. Well-meaning efforts by the Labour Ministry to bring a measure of control have been largely unavailing.

Apprenticeship depends for its success upon the level of technical skill prevailing in industry and the interest shown by the employers in training their young learners. Finally, the Labour Ministry has been struggling work among adults, but in a special field—training unemployed workers and organizing a supplementary evening courses for workers already employed on skilled jobs.

**Serious Gaps**  
What is left undone? There are serious gaps. Untrained and semi-skilled workers—the most expensive wage group in the country (on any standard of comparison with labour costs in other industrialized countries)—have no possibility of becoming skilled. There is a yawning abyss between the skilled workers, most of whom have little experience or technological background, and the qualified engineer. There are few highly skilled workers, no technicians and no trained foremen. Above all, many skilled workers lack the theoretical training that would enable them to acquire quickly a new specialization within their trade in response to the rapid and variegated mechanization of Israel's industry.

The Labour Ministry, however, has not let sleeping dogs lie. An important new programme will be launched on the 15th of this month with the opening of the first courses at the new Institute for the Training of Technicians, Foremen and Inspectors, to be run jointly with the Ministry of Education, the Technion, ORT and the Histadrut. The Vocational Training Department has been planning for several years the formation of this new training centre, with the close assistance of the International Labour Office. The three chief directors of studies under the Institute have completed I.L.O. fellowships abroad.

Special Fund of the U.N. will supply equipment to the value of 134,000, eight experts and fellowships for 18 new graduates of the courses run in the first five

years. At the close of that period 1,000 persons will have graduated from the Institute, including 500 technicians and 500 foremen. One of these existing foremen that will receive supplementary training and 500 instructors. Training will take place in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa and Beer-Sheva. Instructors will begin their studies this month, and foremen in April 1961. During the coming year, 500 people will be participating in these programmes.

There is need to plug all remaining gaps in the network of technical education, to adapt the subject-matter and methods of training more closely than ever to the specific demands of an increasingly business-like economy. Industry can only meet

the challenge of the modern market by achieving the standards of efficiency, skills and productivity. The need for training grows as ad types (including agriculture) the vocational training authorities cooperated with these in charge of relief projects for the persons without work. The bottleneck was unemployment.

Today the bottlenecks are untrained job vacancies and inefficiency of highly specialized skills. These can only be overcome by carefully re-examining all available resources. It is estimated that at present 10,000, a year is spent on vocational education, of ad types (including agriculture). This should be enough to meet requirements on condition that a greater planning authority is centralized in the hands of those responsible for vocational education at the Government level, and a more active co-operation is secured from industry.



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## Poultry Boom—And Bust

THE poultry industry, second only in importance to citrus among Israel's agricultural branches, has developed in a dramatic and rather bewildering manner. Only a few months ago, growers and Government alike were content, and the industry's future seemed assured. Backed by the marketing agreement with the Government, and by an increased subsidy, the country's egg output has steadily expanded and has become an important export item, with a target of \$6.7m. for the current year. Doubts concerning the feasibility of further expansion were removed by the working arrangement arrived at with the U.R. concerning the use of American fodder, and by the considerable advance made in the quality of the eggs (particularly, the colour of the yolk) and in shipping and marketing methods.

Large-scale cold storage of eggs for domestic consumption, combined with planned shortening of old layers, made it possible to adapt the seasonal variations of local egg supply to the demand pattern in export markets.

On the other hand, the Poultry Council's control of the home market was strengthened by the introduction of a higher charge on imported foreign fodder, and by a reform in the pricing system, to which was added the introduction of quotas for poultry breeders in order to prevent excessive expansion and the rise in prices. But now, this elaborate edifice seems to be collapsing. Plans for expansion have been abandoned, at least for the time being. Domestic prices have declined to levels unprecedented for many years—over 20 per cent below those of 1959. Country-wide emergency conventions of poultry-farmers have been called to discuss the crisis in the industry.

## ECONOMIC COMMENT

an annual rate of 1,500 to 1,600, and this may rise even higher in the next few months if there are no radical steps taken to check the expansion or if the steep price decline does not do so.

Domestic egg consumption, already among the world's highest per capita, cannot be expected to absorb more than approximately 750-760m. (including the hatching requirements). It was only 600m. in the past year. Nor can the exports be doubled overnight, even if the Americans agree to increase the hatching requirements. The use of fodder paid for in Israeli currency for export sales beyond the 300m. ceiling, and the prospect of the financial losses involved. Indeed, the problem has palpably outgrown any manageable proportions, and no immediate solution appears possible apart from large-scale slaughtering of the surplus flocks, with heavy losses to the poultry farmers (and to the national economy). The amount wasted that way may be estimated at about 11.5m.

THAT the planning authorities could have miscalculated so much is due of course to two factors. Firstly, the rapid and easy manner of expansion possible in the poultry industry specifically; producers may double output in a matter of months. Secondly, the authorities have placed excessive reliance on physical controls, ranging from rationing of cheap fodder to hatching quotas. Neither of these controls proved effective in the face of the farmers' resistance to export and the combining high return on the invested capital with convenient working conditions. Collective settlements and smallholders, village veterans and new farmers, private investors and the Jewish Agency have all participated in the expansion, but no official development plan into a fiasco.

Under the impact of this calamity, the Ministry of Agriculture has been forced to revise its pricing policy for the next year radically, in order to reduce the industry's attractions. Subsidies of 1.5 sheqels per egg are to be paid only for specified quotas assigned to each farmer and aggregated about 10m., marketed through the official channels (the which another 200-300m. should be added on account of hatching eggs and unshelled private market eggs). Moreover, domestic prices are to be held at such a level that most unsubsidized producers would be eliminated.

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## 'Welfare State' That Preceded All Others

By Mark Segal  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THIRTY years before the formulation of the Beveridge Plan, a group of students and white-collar workers turned farm labourers in Judaea were already formulating plans to guarantee social security "From the Cradle to the Grave."

The most remarkable aspect of the creation of the Histadrut's Kupat Holim is that one would have expected these "amateur labourers" to concern themselves only with the "isms" of social revolution, like their colleagues everywhere in Europe; instead they worked out the practical details of what was to be done after the world wars had intervened.

The Histadrut, observing its fortieth anniversary, but Kupat Holim is shortly to celebrate its Jubilee. Thus the creation of the Sick Fund and mutual aid services for workers preceded the formation of the centralized Labour Federation by nearly a decade.

Very few men call their own "amateur" story. In 1911, 150 members and dependents were

was wound up in the last 1940's. Two other social welfare bodies which were set up in the 1920's were "Mishpa" (survivors fund) and "Mishpa" which do the most direct social welfare work.

"Mishpa" steps in when a worker dies suddenly and his family finds itself without means of support. In 1948, the one-time payment given by "Mishpa" was IL200, and last year were 1,116 beneficiaries last year. In cases where the deceased was a member of one of the large Unions' pension schemes, his family receives a grant of IL2,000. The Histadrut institutions pay deceased members' families a year's wages. Mishpa's operations are split up over five areas. Thus out of last year's total expenditures of IL9,533, 88.3 per cent went in loans and other direct assistance, 11.4 per cent was allocated to a network of old-age homes and children's institutions; 3.3 per cent went to the Histadrut Working Mothers Organization and 6.6 per cent to help build public buildings for the Histadrut. Twelve per cent of this budget went on collection expenses and 4.3 per cent was earmarked for administrative expenses.

The Working Women's Councils (Moetzet Hapalest) were

Of the organizations established on the initiative of the Histadrut, one soon became national — the Hagana. Political work became an activity of the Jewish Agency, where Ben-Gurion and Moshe Sharett were the dominant figures. But the personal contacts between the men in the Histadrut and the men in the Jewish Agency, as well as with Ben-Zvi at the Vaad Hatzioni, were so close that one did not feel in the Histadrut that the Jewish Agency was really a Labour Union. It was the centre of a political and cultural struggle to found a New Era in Jewish history. With the establishment of the State, the stress shifted to the Government. Sprinkak became Knesset Speaker and Lavon returned to office.

DINHAS Lavon was a follower of the mild prophet of a return to nature, Aaron David Gordon. But Lavon was a born fighter. He could speak for hours, and could be brilliant at times; his sharp repartee was famous. One of his most successful fights was with the bus cooperatives, whom he induced to unite. In December 1950, he joined the Cabinet and Moshe Sharett, the Minister for Labour, was recalled home and made Secretary-General.

A long period of quiet and decorum at the Histadrut Executive followed. The Executive changed its premises, moving finally into the seven-story building in the north of Tel Aviv, which made life easier for Simha Even-Zohar, the new Secretary-General of the Executive since 1955.

ISRAEL'S labour movement is unlike most other labour movements which developed according to pre-ordained ideological programmes. Israel created institutions to meet a specific need. Such was the case of the kibbutz: the founders of Degania did not include creches in their basic programme, but when the first children were born, they had to found a nursery. Only later did the child psychologists and kibbutz educators step in to discover an ideology of collective education.

The basic idea of the Histadrut was enshrined in "Hevrat Ovedim" (the workers' commonwealth), which was a self-contained workers' society providing for all phases of life. With the establishment of the State, obviously, many previous Histadrut services were handed over, such as the Labour Trend schools and later the Labour Exchanges.

Histadrut members receive benefits through four social welfare institutions of the Histadrut and through the Pension Funds of the large National Unions or the Provident Funds operating at their places of work.

Thus, in the case of "Der L'Dev" (the Histadrut Pension scheme), an elderly couple will receive a monthly grant of IL28 (a bachelor gets IL20), besides the pension due to them from the Union Fund or Provident Fund at their former place of work. They are eligible also to get the pension paid by the "Insamim" Institute. There is a special arrangement for survivors of the Second Aliya, who receive another IL45 a month.

"Der L'Dev" was set up in the 1920's when the pension of elderly members aged 65 or over was set at IL20. Other new defunct institutions were the Fund for the Unemployed, which was set up into projects all over the country during periods of great economic distress. It



The first Kupat Holim hospital for the settlers of the Negev — a scoundrel shot at Bin Harod in 1955.

of the Histadrut maintain networks of baby homes, nurseries, kindergartens and day homes for over 20,000 children. The Councils also help working mothers in various ways, especially in immigrant centres. Their work is partly financed by donations from the Pioneer Women's organizations all over the world.

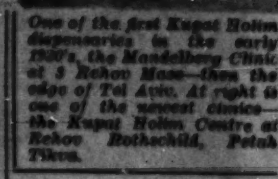
THE Histadrut prides itself on the high level of social welfare benefits it has obtained for its members. Thus members pay the fee for the Histadrut and in return receive the necessary services. The idea of mutual aid may be illustrated as follows: Two men work at the same factory bench, where one is a father of six and the other a bachelor. Both pay the same fee (it is based on their salary) but the married man receives six times more services than his unmarried comrade.

Practically all the country's employees are organized (within a Provident Fund at their place of work). There are 200 such funds operating in this country, of which 200 are connected with the Histadrut; the other 200 are connected with the Histadrut's financial institutions. From these funds are drawn the severance pay for an employee whenever he is dismissed from employment or resigns. The Histadrut regards it as one of its greatest achievements in the field of social security that every worker is assured of severance pay should he lose his job. The difference between Provident and Pension Funds may be described thus: the former provides a one-time payment to a worker whenever he ceases to work, whereas the latter gives him regular payments for the rest of his life after retirement.

The trend in many cases is for Provident Funds to be converted into Pension Funds, thus ensuring the security of ageing members of the staff.

The powerful National Unions have developed their own Pension Funds, each with its own particular way of operating. The Histadrut Pension Fund (for Histadrut officials), which has 25,000 members, offers the most comprehensive insurance scheme, including pensions, survivors' grants and disability allowances. It also has a high contribution rate (100 per cent of the members' salaries are paid into the fund). The largest of the National Funds is that of Mivtachim, the Fund of industrial workers — which concentrates mainly on an old-age pension scheme for a two per cent monthly deduction, but also operates a comprehensive scheme based on a 34 per cent deduction.

The third example is that of the Agricultural Workers Union Insurance and Pen-



One of the first Kupat Holim dispensaries in the early 1920's, the Mandelberg Clinic at 5 Meir House — close the edge of Tel Aviv. At right is one of the newest clinics — the Kupat Holim Centre at Tel Aviv, Rothschild, Petah Tikva.

THE signing of a collective labour agreement with the Farmers' Federation where under agricultural workers obtained standardized fringe benefits on a national scale, was something of a landmark in international labour relations. Usually this category of worker has no social security of this type. A farm worker in Israel need not fear that he will have no income if he falls ill, as he need only approach the Union Fund for a sick leave payment. The position is similar in the Building Workers Union.

Naturally, the operations of these Unions' Pension and Insurance Funds leave them with large reserves which by law they are compelled to invest. Thus, according to the Finance Ministry's "Guide to Provident and Pension Funds 1957" in 1957 all the country's funds owned IL385.4m, of which 65.4 per cent belonged to Histadrut funds. The latter owned IL42.7m last year. Among other social services provided by the Histadrut are its housing schemes, religious requisites supply, aid to new immigrants in development regions and education grants. A recent scheme is the setting up of a fund for aiding members living in slums to purchase permanent housing. This fund is financed by small contributions from the entire membership of the Histadrut.

The Histadrut sponsors a Family Allowance Equalization Fund. Until now employers of various industries contributed varying amounts of family allowances to their employees' Union Funds. This was found to discourage some employers from taking on workers with large families. The Histadrut proposed, therefore, that the burden should be spread throughout the entire economy with all employers contributing an equal amount to an Equalization Fund, which would then pay Family Allowances to workers according to the size of the family. This scheme was taken up with enthusiasm by employers' organizations.

WHEN one thinks of the Histadrut mutual aid, one naturally thinks of Kupat Holim, which provides a form of "National Health Insurance" for over 60 per cent of the population. While a large proportion of the insured are naturally Histadrut members, who automatically join the ranks of the Kupat Holim "population," there are many non-Histadrut members who pay a special fee for Kupat Holim services (Mas Makhlil). They include members of Hagana, Hamizrachi and Pulei Agudat Yisrael workers.

THE World and Israel Executives of W.I.Z.O. and their staffs of administrative, educational, nursing and technical personnel extend their cordial

Greetings to the Histadrut

ON THE 40th Anniversary

On the Histadrut's Celebration

FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO ALL WORKERS

Dan Cooperative

ON THE OCCASION OF THE 40th ANNIVERSARY OF THE HISTADRUT.

Hamashbir Hamerkazi

the first economic organization of the Labour Movement in Israel, extends its greetings to the Executive Committee of the HISTADRUT and to all the workers of Israel.

HAMASHBIR HAMERKAZI

EGGED (Eched)

ON THE OCCASION OF THE 40th ANNIVERSARY OF THE HISTADRUT.

Hamashbir Hamerkazi

Standing, at the head of the oval table in the "old" premises of the Histadrut Executive in the Herliya Hotel, in January 1948, is David Ben-Gurion. Seated, from left to right: Shraga Goren, H. Frankel, Berl Kaper, A. Gleser, H. Ben-Zion, Golda Meir (Mrs.), Aharon Zeling, Aharon Rabinovitch, Clara Aharonovitch, Simha Even-Zohar (the permanent technical secretary), Yosef Sprinkak, Zvi Yehuda, Meir Yaron, Yacov Hanna, Yacov Rabin, B. Lohavsky, Moshe Koldini (Tel.), Moshe Berman, Dan Pines, Aviva Globman (Gorin).

## The Secretaries-General

### Histadrut Leadership Changed With The Times

By Sava Shapiro  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE result of a compromise among its constituent labour bodies, the Histadrut had no single leader for many years after its foundation in 1920. The office of "Secretary-General" — the position today, was unknown before 1947. It is true that in 1928 David Ben-Gurion was given the title of "First Secretary" among the 12 members of the Executive Committee; but this was a tribute to his personality rather than an admission that a leader was necessary. The office was abolished in 1933, when Ben-Gurion left the Histadrut for the Jewish Agency.

Indeed, there was no need for an appointed leader in a group which was tightly knit by common struggles and years of endless discussions. The first Executive Committee, elected at the founding convention in 1920, was composed of eleven members. It was a composite body on which the various shades of opinion among the founder-members were represented.

The Histadrut was established mainly by two workers' parties: the Abud Ha'avoda and the Hagaput Hatzioni, with a sprinkling of newcomers belonging to Hashomer Hatzioni and Hahaduts. The Communists had six delegates at the Haifa Convention, blocking many of its deliberations by trying to introduce "class consciousness" into the constitution of the Histadrut. They failed.

The aim of the Histadrut, as defined by the constitution, was to unite all workers in order to organize all their general, economic and cultural affairs — with a view to building up a society of Jewish labour in Palestine. Thus, from the start, the Histadrut was a political body which dealt with specific labour questions, such as work conditions, mainly as part of the general struggle.

The first executive comprised six men: Yacov Effer (who heads Hamashbir Hamerkazi today), David Bloch-Blumenfeld (later Mayor of Tel Aviv for a short time), Berl Katzenelson (the man who gave the Histadrut its articulate ideology), David Remez (Minister of Communications in the First Government of Israel), Eliezer Shohat (a founder member of the Hashomer group), and Yosef Sprinkak (the first Knesset Speaker). There was no need for one.

The man who was responsible for the technical work was a short, bespectacled ex-teacher by the name of David Zakay, an Abud Ha'avoda man. His Hapagut Hatzioni counterpart was David Ben-Gurion, hardly a man to be limited to trivialities. There was much political work to do: during the early twenties the Hagana was founded, there were bloody attacks by the Arabs; the civil administration established by the British proved to have a definitely anti-Zionist bias.

Within three years the Histadrut grew to such an extent that the Second National Convention elected 11 officers to the Executive. This time, Zakay and Ben-Gurion were included among the elected group. Its other members were Yosef Aharonovitch, Effer, Bloch-Blumenfeld, Ben-Zvi, Sprinkak.

Shmuel Yaviah (who had discovered the Yemen Jews), Eliezer Kaplan (later Minister of Finance), and Remez. An official Secretariat was formed, consisting of four men: Effer, Ben-Gurion, Ben-Zvi and Sprinkak. In 1934, the Executive was changed. Haim Arlosoroff and Rubashov (Shazar) replacing Effer and Sprinkak on the Secretariat. Then it was decided to transfer the Central Histadrut offices from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv; Ben-Gurion remained Secretary, serving together with Effer and Y. Marculinsky. Ben-Zvi was in charge of a Jerusalem branch. Eliahu Golomb, the founder of the Hagana, was co-opted to the Secretariat when both Ben-Gurion and Marculinsky left for abroad on lengthy missions.

There was little doubt from the start that it was the personality of Ben-Gurion which dominated the Histadrut. His conception of the Histadrut was that it was the only organization which could become strong enough and determined enough to wage a struggle for a Jewish State. It was an omnibus organization which dealt with everything: wages and hours of work, kibbutz problems, self-defence, relations with the British administration, contact with the Arabs, children's and adult education — nothing was alien to the Histadrut.

The Histadrut's ultimate aim, on which all its leaders agreed, was to establish a Jewish State. The Communists had six delegates at the Haifa Convention, blocking many of its deliberations by trying to introduce "class consciousness" into the constitution of the Histadrut. They failed.

BEN-GURION was a tenacious Secretary. He liked argument for argument's sake, and would provoke it on any occasion and about any subject. He liked his opponents to defend their points of view vigorously and consistently; he had no respect for those who yielded without a fight. His qualities as a leader of men were showing already. It is said that he never had many in-



Left to right: Yosef Sprinkak, Yehuda Almog, David Remez, Avia Meimon, Yosef Baratz, David Ben-Gurion and Rachel Katzenelson, in Jerusalem, 1928.

timates friends, but even his opponents respected him. It was in recognition of his leadership that, in the 12th year of the 1928 Executive voted him "First Secretary".

The years that followed were full of political tension. The main opponent of the Histadrut appeared — the Revisionist party. There were fights between Histadrut-affiliated and Revisionist workers. There was also the problem of unemployment — people were going hungry in those days.

IN 1933, Remez was given the same rank as Ben-Gurion in a joint leadership called "Secretariat-General". Remez was a man of vision. He was also a peaceful man, a constructive spirit. It was he who suggested the foundation of a contracting firm to find work for workers — not in order to compete with other contractors, he explained, but to create work for the unemployed. The Histadrut housing projects were also his idea. "We shall raise labour in Palestine to a human condition," he used to say.

Remez criticized strongly the tendency of Histadrut officials to pay attention to their clothes. The unity of the Histadrut should occupy their thoughts more than evening dress. The meetings which he conducted always continued far into the night. For Remez was a kind man; although he himself spoke little, he allowed his colleagues unlimited time. He was never in a hurry.

ARLOSOROFF was murdered in 1933, and Ben-Gurion took his place on the Jewish Agency Executive. Remez, an Abud Ha'avoda man, was joined by Golda Meir as co-Secretary. Aharon Rabinovitch, a man with promising qualities, was added to the Secretariat within a year, but he died soon. Sprinkak served together with Remez in 1945, and Mrs. Meir with Pinchas Lavon in 1946. Sprinkak returned to the Histadrut on the eve of the War of Independence as the first full-fledged Secretary-General. By 1947, the Histadrut was naturally a somewhat different organization from what it had been at its inception. In 1920, some 4,500 members voted for the delegates attending the Haifa convention. The membership had increased ten-fold by the time the State was proclaimed. The Executive moved several times in the meantime, from the one big room with a small adjacent kitchen in Rehovot, to a two-story building at 3 Sderot Rothschild, then to eight rooms in Rehovot.

From the political side, it was a period of close cooperation between the Government and the Histadrut — or, rather, between former Histadrut members who were now in the Government and those who had remained. Namir himself joined the Cabinet in 1944. Lavon returned to the Histadrut.

As Secretary-General, Lavon took a firm line, steering the Histadrut back into the position from which it started, forty years ago. "The Histadrut was brushed up and presented anew. The main idea is still that the Histadrut must shape the destinies of this country."

There have been several struggles within the Histadrut during Lavon's tenure, the last of which resulted in the ousting of Remez. Remez became Secretary to the Histadrut. One of the first, which passed almost unnoticed, was in the "Hevrat Ovedim" Secretariat. Lavon became chairman of this holding company of the Histadrut enterprises, taking over the control from the Secretary-General, Zeev Onn. Then he ousted Hillel Duf, the powerful head of "Der L'Dev", and divided this company into several separate entities. This was preceded by changes in Hagana, the housing company.

It was soon after the last elections to the Knesset that the announcement came from Lavon that the Histadrut would cooperate with the Government only as it saw fit.

The times of the political Histadrut are over. It is today a fighting, closely-knit body, directed by a Secretary-General who has his eyes on all the activities.

**Congratulations**

ON THE 40th Anniversary OF The Histadrut

**YAKHIN-HAKAL**

We join the 40th Anniversary celebrations of the HISTADRUT and its institutions

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**HAMASHBIR HAMERKAZI**



## Typhoid Outbreak Checked at Wadi Hamam in Galilee Hills



Black Arab village of Wadi Hamam in Galilee (above and at left) was scene of a rare outbreak of typhoid fever recently. Doctors and nurses were rushed from Haifa and Pithia hospitals to cope with the outbreak, source of which was an infected spring used by the villagers (lower left). The spring has been disinfected. All the children in the village were examined at Pithia Hospital at Tiberias (below). It is believed that most of the adults in the village previously had mild attacks of the disease and that this had immunized them. Photos by Rosenblum



## IONESCO INTO RHINO

By Maurice Cow

PARIS—EUGEN IONESCO was a comic playwright of genius until a tragic mishap befell him. He, the greatest cliché-slapper of all time, succumbed to a cliché.

With our heads bowed in mourning, but with lingering hope in our hearts that the fallen genius may yet rise again, let us try to remember what happened.

Less than a decade ago Ionesco, the Parisian of international birth, the Catholic who is suspected by some of his friends to be of Jewish origin, was unknown, as utterly unknown as the thousandth best of thousands of men and women in this city who dedicate themselves to self-expression in which nobody else but themselves is interested. For years he had been trying his hand, unsatisfactorily, at different forms of writing.

Then, in 1932, his first play, "Les Chaises" ("The Chairs"), was produced here in an out-of-the-way theatre, arousing the indignant contempt of the critics. It was about an aged couple who, among other things, characteristically indulge in conventional pathos about their lost son — who never existed. The would-be mother prattles the "golden heart" of her boy who never was, not so much to delude herself about her own barrenness as to conform to the supposedly normal, accepted pattern of things.

World Sideliner

Soon enough, the critics' resentment turned, and finally, into ecstatic appreciation. Ionesco achieved world-wide celebrity. Here in Paris, several plays of his are always running. Arguing loudly, at the packed theatre of La Folie, his pair of one-act pieces, "La Cantatrice Choue" ("The Bald Prima Donna") and "Le Léon" ("The Lion"), still going strong in their fifth successive year.

And now formal recognition of Ionesco's status as a contemporary classic, as a worthy companion of Shaw and Molière, of Chekhov and Claudel, has come with the inclusion of his latest work, "Rhinocéros," in the repertoire of the Renaud-Barrault Company at the Théâtre de France.

Unhappily, this full-length, this overlong play is mediocre, no more to be compared with an authentic Ionesco creation than a fishpond is with the ocean. It is false, that is to say, it is everything that Ionesco himself has hitherto abhorred.

One of the last, desperate characters in "Rhinocéros" is the Legionnaire, a man with a dog. The dog has four legs. Therefore his dog is not a dog. All cats are black, is said. So Ionesco is a cat.

In this, his last, unsuccessful play, the critic has been saying "Rhinocéros" or the following grounds: "Ionesco's early works were sheer genius. His latest effort is a negation of everything he previously wrote. He has become a mediocre." Admittedly, though, the poverty and pretentiousness of "Rhinocéros" help one to realize how much Ionesco has lost in all this. He is still a genius, and now, at the end of his career, he is really embracing, in some way, the very thing he has been saying he is not.

In "The Bald Prima Donna," an English couple, the Smiths, are visited by the Martins. The household has a maid who appears from time to time, and a captain of the fire brigade also drops in, without any apparent reason.

Beginning where Brecht left off, Ionesco explores a vast area of the human spirit and mind that other dramatists have hitherto avoided — that vast, almost empty space of witlessness which the individual desperately seeks to furnish with ideas and feelings acquired, borrowed, from the junk-shop of thoughts and emotions fabricated by fools down the centuries.

Here is one example among hundreds. When the Martins, man and wife, arrive at the Smiths, they are left alone for a while. At a loss what to say to one another, the husband at last has an inspiration. He will do what is expected of a young male when he finds himself cloistered with a young female. He will make a pass at her. However, we are somewhere before. After this initial shove on the fixed rails of ordinary conversation, she coyly protests that she does not know him. He will not give up. Has they not travelled on the same train to London? Has they not slept together in the same hotel? Indeed, they had. "How strange! How odd! What a coincidence!" they cry out again and again in proper amazement.

A music-hall gag? On its own, it would not amount to more than that. But the cumulative effect of the stupid patter uttered on an evening at that respectable home of the Smiths is overwhelming. We, the spectators, laugh to the point of tears — tears of laughter as well as gaiety, for in Ionesco's mockery there is always an overtones of tragedy, even as in Shakespeare's tragedy there is unfailingly a hint of derision.

Frontier of Madness

When we behold the Smiths, the Martins, the supercilious servant, the feckless fire brigade, captain, godlike in his uniform, when we witness their — and our — intrinsic vacuity, only then do we begin to understand how abysmally small our world is. How vague the frontier is between sanity and madness, how easy it is for the atrociously impossible to become dull reality, so that even the fires of hell can be taken for granted.

A tilt between the Martins and the Smiths as to whether or not someone has been riding at the door during the night, a terrible war of nerves. In "The Lion," another brilliant gem of convulsive hilarity, the teacher murders his pupils because they are not able to follow his own crazy line of reasoning.

In neither of these plays, which are mutually — that is, possibly — produced and acted at La Rochelle, does Ionesco himself, present as spectator, take, which is the spirit's raw material in too complex to be reduced to formulae.

Some Ionesco, however, has been under attack for his failure to put a "message" across. In particular, he seems to have been charged with the message — made

By the English critic, Kenneth Tynan — that he, Ionesco, did not belong to the mainstream of humanist dramatists who were committed to the improvement of man's lot.

In consequence, Ionesco has turned out "Rhinocéros." Here, humans who imitate the totalitarian poison are transformed into rhinoceros. It is somewhat reminiscent of Camus' "The Pest," and suffers from the same defect — it wastes terribly solemn as it expounds the thesis that life is just one absurdity. Finally, in a society where none but brains and nothing but humbug prevails, the hero Berenger remains, exclaiming and posturing as the curtain goes down: "I am the last man! I will stay that way to the end!"

Foolish Fool

Alas, does not Ionesco see that in perorating with such a cliché he has himself imitated the ranks of the rhinoceros? He, who fools so superbly over the general folly, has been fooled into himself seriously playing the fool. How are the mighty fallen! Let us hope, though, that in his next creative effort he will pick himself up again and savagely avenge himself by being his own true self.

"Rhinocéros," which is good in parts, would seem to indicate that Ionesco's talent has not dried up, but has allowed itself to be diverted into a cul-de-sac.

Correction

THE miniature mosaic map of Israel presented to Mr. Otto Preminger by Mr. Meyer W. Wegal was designed and executed by Mordecai Blum of Jerusalem, and not as reported on Wednesday.

Bezael Buys Lavis Abstraction

THE Bezael National Museum has acquired an abstract painting by Raffae Lavis from the current exhibition at the Rina Gallery, Jerusalem. The painting was reproduced in last Friday's edition of The Post.

Below: Moshe Mochy, "Landscape"; Below: Michael Gross, "Landscape". From the current exhibition at the Ein Hod artists' village.

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## Sonia Delaunay's Patterns Are Music of Genius

A SMALL, but outstanding exhibition of gouaches and serigraphs by Sonia Delaunay is on view at the Rina Gallery in Jerusalem, and will be open for a month.

Kleopatra Wilenska can be congratulated on pulling off the coup of the season with this astonishing show, astonishing because these paintings are so wonderfully composed and because these painted as recently as last year are as full of life and gaiety as the ones painted by the artist 30 years ago.

These small paintings, however, do not give one a real idea of Delaunay's scope in large canvases and textile designs. But they do attest to her tremendous talent.

Sonia Delaunay was born in Russia in 1885 and came to Paris at 20. She had her first show in 1901. Four years later she married the great innovator, Robert Delaunay, who broke so much new ground in the field of abstract colour relationship for the School of Paris. He died in 1941.

His wife is still going strong. Most of her life was spent in the shadow of her famous husband, and for years there was little to choose between their works; they were a mutual influence upon each other. The famous Delaunay half-circles of colour appear in both their works. They can be seen in this show in the paintings done between the twenties and forties.

Something of a break with this influence can be seen in her works of the last decade. The abstract, geometric shapes are more rectangular and less circular and flowing. But the colour relationships are brighter and stronger than ever.

The charming and sunny simplicity is deceptive; closer study will reveal that a tremendous amount of work has gone into the ever-moving, ever-changing relationships and "balances," as much as such terms can be applied to what is really a static medium. For Delaunay's art is pure music, her compositions as well counterpointed as those of Bach; as near, perhaps, as you can get to a "melody" on paper. Her 1958 "Rhythmic Colors" (2) shows



SONIA DELAUNAY: "Composition"

how carefully considered are the powerful divisions of straight lines and circles and how the colour is used to accentuate and differentiate between these relationships.

Delaunay's theories are clearly defined in her own mind before she picks up the brush; this helps to give her studies a pure and fresh look, as though she had just dashed them down. She often aims at an asymmetrical balance on opposite sides of a dividing line; the point of contact is a dissonance in shape and colour. The whole is tied together by a movement of line or colour or both.

Brilliant Combination

Of course, all this is useless without taste and discrimination. It is Delaunay's ability to combine all these elements — originality, taste, theory — that results in the feeling of pure joy one gets from even her most unpretentious works. This, I think, is one of the marks of genius.

The subtleties and wonders of this music, drawn out again and again to her work, just as one can listen to great music over and over and always pleasantly discover something new in the same work. Here is the lesson for our young painters who expect to become abstractionists with something to say in one fell swoop.

This show is a must for all painters, public, art historians and art students. Children will enjoy it no less.

MEIR KONEN

## The Suitcase

By Ephraim Kibao



As a rule I leave the Cabbala strictly alone, and I do not dabble in the occult sciences. All the same, one evening recently I was brought face to face with Jewish mysticism, the key to which is held solely by the practicing cabbalists. I refer naturally to the pedlar with his little suitcase.

The pedlar first showed up at our house three years ago. He climbed the stairs, rang the bells of all apartments, and whenever a door opened a crack, he lifted his little suitcase a few inches off the floor and asked:

"Soap? Razor blades?"

He was told, "No, thanks."

"Nylon toothbrush?"

"Thanks, no."

"Plastic comb?"

"No."

"Toilet paper?"

At that point the door would be slammed in his face. Since then the pedlar has come without fail once every fortnight, rung bells, reeled off his spiel, the door was slammed shut and life returned to normal. Once — prompted by humanitarian consideration — I tried to give him a few agorot, but the pedlar refused indignantly: "I'm not a beggar, sir!" and shot an angry glance at me.

On the day, before yesterday, he showed up again on my doorstep.

"Soap?" he inquired, "razor blades?"

A wave of furious recklessness suddenly swept over me.

"All right!" I said. "Give me a razor blade."

"Nylon toothbrush?" the pedlar continued.

"I said, give me a razor blade."

"Plastic comb?"

"Don't you understand?" I fared up. "Give me a razor blade!"

"What?"

"A razor blade!"

An expression of boundless amazement spread over his face:

"Why?"

"A new razor blade — I want — to buy — from you — now — a razor blade!"

"Toilet —" the pedlar whimpered, "paper..."

Wrenching the suitcase out of his hands, I opened it. The suitcase was utterly empty. There was nothing in it.

"What's this?"

The pedlar was very angry:

"No one ever buys anything from me!" — he shouted and his face grew red. "So why should I drag all this stuff along?"

"I see," I tried to calm him, "but... then... why do you go from door to door?"

"One has to earn a living somehow, sir!"

And with that he took leave, climbed another flight of stairs and rang the Bell's doorbell.

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

## Even Level at Ein Hod Show

THE level of the latest show at the artists' village of Ein Hod is far above that of its predecessor, even though the standard of that exhibition was very fair.

Among the oils, Koen's very strong "Fighting Ducks" is an instance where dark colours (a background which sets the main subject) do not impinge on clarity for the reddish-orange birds are sufficiently distinguished. Jacob's excellent "Abstract" with its black rectangle, suggests a crawling insect and its counterpoint emanates from varied superimposed colours.

Another abstract, Shalev's "From a Paris Roof," keeps the shape of a spire, while soft greys, light brown and white, confer truth and polish on the whole. It may appear absurd to call Simon abstract, yet his figurative is only a basis for a calculated composition on the inter-relationships of form and high-toned colour; I refer especially to "Hope" and the gouaches. Schlesinger's habitual flat surfaces are enhanced, in "Girl with Flowers," by the volumes contained in the sleeves and the arrangement of curves. Margalit breaks free ground in an "Abstract" focused on a large shell-shaped motif with beige inside to parallel the background.

Mokadi's "Painting 1964," not new like his cultivated abstract lithographs, is in itself abstract, the main emphasis being on a flesh colour and black lines. Ra'ayon's two "Abstracts" are not up to his customary mark, and he redeems himself in a first-class gouache, Wallenstein's "Woman Reading" should be observed closely for the activation of an interior in response through the upward slant of the bed and the repetition of its green cover in the mirror reflection.

Green Predominant

The presence of green in Wallenstein's piece, which also applies to one of Ra'ayon's, draws attention to the fact that this colour, often neglected except in landscapes (noticeably absent from this exhibition), is quite prominent. You find it in Tala's "Still Life," a near abstract, only retaining the elemental forms and obtaining its rhythm from the curves of the bowls. The green of Margalit's "Home and Wagon," its converging perspective and the verticals of the buildings suggest a phase of Utrillo. Dark green which, strange as it may seem, supplies relief, is one of the carefully modulated colours in a Gross "Expression."

The paintings have for the most part independent hanging possibilities — by that I mean clarity of colour and line. For example, Haim's "Couple" is too unrelieved and, although the table in a Davidovich "Still Life" furnishes the light, the colours still remain over-sombre. As regards line, an air of confidence must be imparted and that feeling is sometimes wanting in otherwise satisfactory work. Schiffer has a good street scene, "Paris," for composition, and the use of the lamp, but one seeks a stronger outline. There is a looseness about Berger's arrangement, but she makes up for it in her lithographs, particularly the two harmonious studies in brown and blue respectively. Slonim's abstract "Autumn" interesting for the black diagonal, needs a little more distinctiveness among its parts. Giron's "Abandoned City" has an entirely disproportionate sun.

THE sculpture is technically very competent and so wide in range of styles that it is impossible to discover any connecting link among the artists.

Very striking is Feigin's "Movement," which has been seen previously. Just as academic and contrived as the good student, Dahlan, when he is not derivative as in his second piece, produces a barely articulated stone "Owl," very dignified in its effect. I think Atad's "In Hiding" has been displayed before; its avoid form and, despite the abstraction, the maternal pose at the top render it worth a second look.

Another abstract, Shalev's "In the Circle," in metal, is well harmonized. Bar-Ev's "Woman-Sitting" makes a change from his more repetitive abstract and shows that he can be a competent realist with the ability to handle his contours. An innovation among the sculpture is Bar-Tal's "Reclining Figure" in glass. The head and torso are very good but, perhaps on account of the medium, the lower legs and feet are just clumsy.

Once again Ascot heads the Poll\* Ascot tastes better is better!

\* THE PUBLIC OPINION POLL HELD BY YEDIOTH AHRONOTH HAS PROVED ASCOT TO BE ISRAEL'S MOST POPULAR FILTER CIGARETTE FOR THE THIRD TIME IN SUCCESSION. THE REASON IS SIMPLE - ASCOT TASTES BETTER - IS BETTER.



# The Enigma of the Treasure Scroll

By Geoffrey Wigoder

THE TREASURES OF THE COPPER SCROLL by John Marco Allegro, Routledge and Kegan Paul, Ltd., London, 1955, 20s.

THE BOOKS OF QUMRAN by Emanuel P. Sauter, E. J. Brill, Leiden, 1955, 20s. (Available on loan at the British Council Library, Tel Aviv.)

**CURIOSER AND CURIOSER.** The long-awaited publication of the text of the Copper Scroll not only solves some of the problems raised by the previously-published fragments, it opens a myriad of new ones. In fact, of all the writings recovered from the caves of the Dead Sea, this is by far the most mysterious.

The background to the scroll is well-known. The only discovery of its kind in these caves, the fact that it was hammered out on metal indicates the special importance attached to it. Great difficulty was experienced in the opening which was eventually accomplished by a machine constructed specifically for this purpose. The scroll was found in 1953 and opened in 1955. Shortly thereafter it was announced that the contents comprised a list of hidden treasure and one or two phrases were cited. It took four more years before the first translation was published — a French version by Father J. T. Milik (in "Revue Biblique" July 1959). Now the English archaeologist, M. Allegro, has written a fascinating and beautifully-produced book on the subject (fulsome dedication with the author's profound admiration of "Your Majesty King Hussein of Jordan"). The general effect of this book is to complicate matters even further.

**Catalogue of Sites.** One thing is clear. The scroll contains a catalogue of some 50 locations where treasure was buried, with the specification of the amount of treasure at each site. It also seems apparent that the locations are spread over a wide area — from the Jerusalem region to the Jordan Valley. At first reading the size of the treasure appears fabulous and one is tempted to wonder if the reasons which have led some scholars to assert that the whole description is apocalyptic, a product of the Qumranite "apocalyptic mentality" (Father Sauter's suggestion that it is a collection of legends). But however one takes the text — it does not look like an apocalypse. The scroll is a list of the Sons of Light and Sons of Darkness, breathes apocalyptic in every line; but the Copper Scroll appears to refer to a very real treasure in very real places. This is neither the language nor the mentality of apocalyptic. It is a hard-headed catalogue and its recording of a copper scroll indicates that it had a practical significance above the other Dead Sea documents. Incidentally, there are other parallels to the ancient world of details of buried treasure being perpetuated in copper inscriptions.

Allegro, taking what appears to be the common sense view of an actual treasure, performs a great service in suggesting how the quantities can be cut down to size. He points out that if the names given are taken according to their pre-exilic values, the consequences



Allegro's facsimile of Column VIII of the Copper Scroll.

would be fantastic: the "50 talents" given for two water-pitchers, for example, would mean that the weights carried by these vessels would be over 1½ and 2½ tons respectively. Instead, "50 talents" at this later period, one talent was equal to a shekel, and on this basis the total amount of the treasure comes to 265 kgs. of silver, 100 kgs. of gold, 65 bars of gold, 65 kgs. of silver (money) and 619 sacred vessels of silver and gold. Although still enormous, this brings the size of the treasure to a more reasonable and manageable proportion.

The central question is: What treasure is this? Allegro firmly believes that it is the Temple treasure. "It is a record of such deposits of sacred material, like and like vessels, as well as silver and gold and precious vessels, sanctified by dedication or actual use in God's service. The Copper Scroll and its copy (or copies) were intended to tell the Jewish survivors of the war then raging (against the Romans) where this sacred material lay buried, so that if any should be found, it would never be desecrated by profane use. It would also act as a guide to the recovery of the treasure, should it be needed to carry on the war."

**Strained Relationships.** But it is impossible to write definitively on the subject (one of the troubles with Allegro's scholarship, here as elsewhere, is the certainty with which he regards his own theories, which very often involve a deal of fancy). After all, we know that the men of Qumran and the priests of the Temple were at loggerheads. How did the Copper Scroll get in with the Qumranite documents and how is it that the text of the scroll is so different from the other Dead Sea documents? One of the interesting details that emerges from the scroll is the reference to "Succoth," which both Milik and Allegro identify with Wadi Qumran (on the basis of biblical references). If the men of Qumran and the priests of the Temple were at loggerheads, how is it that the scroll, which is a list of buried treasure, was buried near Jerusalem and part near Qumran? One of the interesting details that emerges from the scroll is the reference to "Succoth," which both Milik and Allegro identify with Wadi Qumran (on the basis of biblical references). If the men of Qumran and the priests of the Temple were at loggerheads, how is it that the scroll, which is a list of buried treasure, was buried near Jerusalem and part near Qumran?

## Round the Bookshops

**Hebrew...** E. K. Quarterly, their third, again contains a good selection of poetry, original and translated. The editors, Itamar and Yehuda, clearly aim at the highbrow, at the same time trying to exclude the obscure. A fine poem by Shmuel Shalom, carefully chosen, makes powerful use of repetition to attain a harsh but passionate effect ("Shir Hatal").

More than one original contributor, has a quiet, atmospheric poem included in which the quality of wit and intellect is evident. ("Error," p. 101) is well brought out. The Hebrew of Emily Dickinson's "The Heart Asks Pleasure First" (p. 100) even its weakness to the fact that the inner tension of the original is replaced by rhyme in the translation. The other two, "When I Have Fears That I May Cease to Be" (p. 80) the opposite is true: it is better poetry but too far removed from the original (translated by Reuben Tsur).

Space is too short to mention all participants, among whom are Shimon Halkin, Haim Guri, Paul Valley, Jean Chateau (two very interesting poems), and others. Illustrations are by Hermann, Bacon and Gil.

the War, set the tone and pace for the whole. The editors, Itamar and Yehuda, clearly aim at the highbrow, at the same time trying to exclude the obscure. A fine poem by Shmuel Shalom, carefully chosen, makes powerful use of repetition to attain a harsh but passionate effect ("Shir Hatal").

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crucified by hanging in the public square on a butcher's pole. (His hands are twisted by his torturers, the indication of the stigma?)

The love of humanity that drives him sends him as a doctor to Spain, during the Civil War, then to France, Russia, China. In the process of seeking salvation for mankind he abandons a wife, a daughter, and a young daughter. The setting, Montreal, is brilliantly described and it forms an essential part of the novel that is subtle, gripping and provocative.

**Crime Ration** THE HATTER'S GHOSTS by J. P. Sauter, Penguin, London, 1955, 12s. 6d. This is an excellent example of Simon's art. It is, of course, not a whodunit, the criminal being made known to us in the first pages. Nor is it a thriller. But it is a wonderful story, with sure insight into a disordered mind's workings. In the small, seclusive, harbour town of La Rochelle, eight murders are committed: all of women. The well-respected hatter, whom we follow in his career, but who is an accomplished murderer, is suspected by the Police. He, so to speak, gives himself up, has a reason, of course, and though we only hear of it in full towards the end, we suspect it, from the beginning. It is a gruesome tale, with a dreary realism, the provincial town coming to life — and the murders, and quite gripping.

**THE FAITHFUL CITY** The Siege of Jerusalem 1948 by DOV JOSEPH. This is not a whodunit, but a vigorously written, suspenseful story about an attempted assassination. The conversations are a bit unbalanced and there is some violence, even murder, but it can be classed as a superior fiction.

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PETER ROSENTHAL: "Landscape" (watercolor). From the artist's exhibition at the Tel Aviv Gallery, Jerusalem.

## ROOTS OF JUDAISM

THE Jewish religion is based on the practices and beliefs of the ancient Mesopotamians. This was the thesis put forward by Prof. M.H. Segal, doreen of the Hebrew University, in his book, "The Jewish Religion: A History." The book is a masterpiece of scholarship and is a must for all students and scholars who are interested in the history of the Jewish religion.

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## Love and the Jewish Problem

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Mr. — It is unfortunate that a writer of Philip Roth's ability has to be subjected to impetuous, sociological analysis. Mr. Roth's review (Friday, November 20) is more concerned with the Jewish problem in America than it is with what Mr. Roth actually writes about.

The reviewer is overly sensitive to the aspect of "Jewishness" in this book. Mr. Roth's story "Goodbye, Columbus" is a sensitive and tender love story. The tensions that arise between the lovers in this story are not due to the schism between the two respective Jewish worlds. The problems that Brenda and Neil encounter are inherent in any immature love relationship. The yearning for spontaneity and the need for a society which represents and nurtures the individual is a natural part of the human condition. This type of relationship is not peculiar to Jews. An interest in the physicality and anatomy of love is a natural part of the human condition. It is not peculiar to Jews. It is not peculiar to Jews. It is not peculiar to Jews.

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**TECHNICOLOR — VITAPHON**  
Owing to length of picture — one performance  
Saturday, two on weekdays. Increased price  
Shortly in Tel Aviv in the two theatres:  
**ALLENBY — BETA**

[illegible]

1930	Proclamation	19.30	1930	Proclamation	19.30
1931	2.30	1931	2.30	1931	2.30
1932	2.30	1932	2.30	1932	2.30
1933	2.30	1933	2.30	1933	2.30
1934	2.30	1934	2.30	1934	2.30
1935	2.30	1935	2.30	1935	2.30
1936	2.30	1936	2.30	1936	2.30
1937	2.30	1937	2.30	1937	2.30
1938	2.30	1938	2.30	1938	2.30
1939	2.30	1939	2.30	1939	2.30
1940	2.30	1940	2.30	1940	2.30
1941	2.30	1941	2.30	1941	2.30
1942	2.30	1942	2.30	1942	2.30
1943	2.30	1943	2.30	1943	2.30
1944	2.30	1944	2.30	1944	2.30
1945	2.30	1945	2.30	1945	2.30
1946	2.30	1946	2.30	1946	2.30
1947	2.30	1947	2.30	1947	2.30
1948	2.30	1948	2.30	1948	2.30
1949	2.30	1949	2.30	1949	2.30
1950	2.30	1950	2.30	1950	2.30
1951	2.30	1951	2.30	1951	2.30
1952	2.30	1952	2.30	1952	2.30
1953	2.30	1953	2.30	1953	2.30
1954	2.30	1954	2.30	1954	2.30
1955	2.30	1955	2.30	1955	2.30
1956	2.30	1956	2.30	1956	2.30
1957	2.30	1957	2.30	1957	2.30
1958	2.30	1958	2.30	1958	2.30
1959	2.30	1959	2.30	1959	2.30
1960	2.30	1960	2.30	1960	2.30
1961	2.30	1961	2.30	1961	2.30
1962	2.30	1962	2.30	1962	2.30
1963	2.30	1963	2.30	1963	2.30
1964	2.30	1964	2.30	1964	2.30
1965	2.30	1965	2.30	1965	2.30
1966	2.30	1966	2.30	1966	2.30
1967	2.30	1967	2.30	1967	2.30
1968	2.30	1968	2.30	1968	2.30
1969	2.30	1969	2.30	1969	2.30
1970	2.30	1970	2.30	1970	2.30
1971	2.30	1971	2.30	1971	2.30
1972	2.30	1972	2.30	1972	2.30
1973	2.30	1973	2.30	1973	2.30
1974	2.30	1974	2.30	1974	2.30
1975	2.30	1975	2.30	1975	2.30
1976	2.30	1976	2.30	1976	2.30
1977	2.30	1977	2.30	1977	2.30
1978	2.30	1978	2.30	1978	2.30
1979	2.30	1979	2.30	1979	2.30
1980	2.30	1980	2.30	1980	2.30
1981	2.30	1981	2.30	1981	2.30
1982	2.30	1982	2.30	1982	2.30
1983	2.30	1983	2.30	1983	2.30
1984	2.30	1984	2.30	1984	2.30
1985	2.30	1985	2.30	1985	2.30
1986	2.30	1986	2.30	1986	2.30
1987	2.30	1987	2.30	1987	2.30
1988	2.30	1988	2.30	1988	2.30
1989	2.30	1989	2.30	1989	2.30
1990	2.30	1990	2.30	1990	2.30

RODGERS & HAMMERSTEIN'S  
**SOUTH PACIFIC**  
ISRAEL PREMIERE  
SATURDAY, DEC. 17, 1960  
2 performances only: 8 and 9 p.m.  
Advance sale of tickets for the whole week at the box  
office. Tel. 43866 and at all ticket offices.

**SOUTH PACIFIC**  
ISRAEL FERNANDEZ  
**SATURDAY, DEC. 17, 1981**  
2 performances only: 8 and 9 p.m.  
Advance sale of tickets for the whole week at the Box  
Office, Tel. 43866 and at all ticket offices.

Part. nightly at 8.30 & 9.

**GALLOP** Tel. 4567  
Harry Sullivan  
Miss Frances  
**DRAGON WELLS**  
**MASSEUR**  
Chatterbox  
Sue Wark  
**FOURTEEN DANCE**

**MINOR** Tel. 3608  
Sue Wark  
Sue Wark's Billiard Sal.  
**THE GAZEBO**  
Chatterbox

**122-V** Tel. 2888  
Miss Frances  
**122-V Chatterbox**

**Operation Personnel**  
Boy Grant, Terry Costa,  
Miss Winkler,  
Bartholomew  
Part. nightly at 8.30 & 9

**FIVE** Tel. 2333  
Miss Winkler comedy  
Billie Price Prize  
**6 LIKE MIKE**  
Coke Lambert  
Sue Bartholomew  
Miss Winkler  
Billie Price (2. 3. 4. 5. 6)  
Miss Winkler's appearance at 8.30  
in supplementary feature

**TAMAR** Tel. 4642  
Part. night

[illegible]